1 U.S. 838, 842 (1999). To exhaust a claim, a petitioner must describe both the operative facts 2 and the federal legal theory so that the state courts have a "fair opportunity" to apply 3 controlling legal principles to the facts bearing upon his constitutional claim. Kelly v. Small, 4 315 F.3d 1063, 1066 (9th Cir. 2003). In cases not carrying a life sentence or death penalty, 5 claims are exhausted once the Arizona Court of Appeals has ruled on them. See Swoopes 6 v. Sublett, 196 F.3d 1008, 1010 (9th Cir. 1999). 7 In light of the pending proceedings in state court, which could affect Petitioner's 8 sentence and which could also ultimately affect these proceedings, it would be inappropriate 9 for this Court to rule on Petitioner's claims at this time. See, e.g., Sherwood v. Tomkins, 716 10 F.2d 632, 634 (9th Cir. 1983) (even where claim to be challenged has been finally settled in 11 state courts, petitioner must await outcome of his appeal in state court before remedies are 12 exhausted); Schnepp v. Oregon, 333 F.2d 288 (9th Cir. 1964) (per curiam) (pending post-13 conviction proceedings precluded grant of writ of habeas corpus). Because this habeas 14 action is premature, the Court will dismiss the case without prejudice. 15 Accordingly, 16 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Petition (Doc. #1) and this action are dismissed 17 without prejudice. 18

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of Court must close the case and enter judgment accordingly.

United States District Judge

DATED this 12<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2008.

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